프로젝트 코드 정의서

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**1) 패키지 / 임포트·························································································**

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**1) IF ·············································································································**

**2) For ···········································································································**

**3) Try / Catch ·······························································································**

**1. 개요**

**1-1. 목적**

소프트웨어를 개발하는 모든 과정에 들어가는 비용 중 80%가 유지보수에 쓰여진다. 소프트웨어의 직접 개발한 개발자가 그 소프트웨어의 유지보수를 담당하는 경우는 거의 볼 수 없는 경우다. 규칙을 정하고 코드를 작성하게 되면 가독성이 높아져 다른 개발자가 소스 코드를 처음 보더라도 더 빠르고 확실하게 이해할 수 있게 된다. 따라서 규칙을 정하고 지킴은 개발자 간 반드시 지켜야 할 약속임을 항상 인지해야 한다.

**2. 공통법칙**

**2-1. 작업 디렉토리**

프로젝트-> 패키지 -> 모듈-> 클래스 형태로 형성한다.

**2-2. 소스파일**

1) 각 자바 소스 파일은 하나의 Public Class 혹은 Public Interface를 포함한다.

2) 하나의 Method 혹은 Class에서 사용될 객체의 선언 및 생성은 상단에 위치시킨다.

**3. 명명법**

**3-1. 공통규칙**

두 개의 단어로 이뤄져 있는 고유명사의 경우 두번째 단어의 시작문자를 대문자로 한다.

(ex) ClassNameMethod / addName() / inputOrder )

**3-2. 클래스명**

1) 단어의 첫 글자마다 대문자를 사용하도록 한다.

2)클래스의 이름은 반드시 명사여야 한다.

3) 약자로 나타내는 것은 반드시 피하고, 전체 이름을 사용해야한다.

**3-3. 메소드명**

메소드의 이름은 주로 동사이며 두 개 이상의 단어로 구성될 때는 첫 단어를 동사로 구성하고 소문자로 하며 이후의 각 단어의 시작 문자는 대문자로 해주어야 한다.

(ex) getIdNum() )

**3-4. 필드명**

1) 변수, 모든 인스턴스 등은 첫 글자는 소문자로 구성하고 이후의 각 단어의 시작 문자는 대문자로 해주어야 한다.

2) 필드명은 ‘\_’ 또는 ‘$’ 문자로 시작해선 안되며, 변수명은 직관적으로 파악이 가능하고 기억하기 쉬워야 한다.

3) 클래스 변수의 이름은 타입의 이름과 동일하게 지정한다.

4) 일반적으로 i, j, k, 등은 정수형 임시변수명으로 사용할 수 있고, c, d, e 등은 문자형 임시 변수명으로 사용할 수 있다.

(ex) String keyboard )

**4. 주석문**

**4-1. 공통 주석문**

시작과 클래스의 주석문은 사용하지 않는다.

**4-2. 멤버 필드 주석문**

멤버 필드 주석문은 다음과 같이 라인 단위 “ // “ 주석으로 한다.

ex) public int appletree = 0; // 사과 나무수

**4-3. 멤버 메소드 주석문**

멤버 메소드의 주석문은 메소드 이름, 작성자의 형식을 따르고 매개변수, return값 및 간단한 설명은 필요에 따라 작성한다.

**4-4. 기타 주석문**

코드 작성 중 설명이 필요한 부분에 경우 라인 단위 또는 멀티 라인 단위로 기입하도록 한다.

**5. 기타 스타일**

**5-1. 들여쓰기**

1) 들여쓰기는 Tab을 기준으로 하며 Tab의 입력 횟수에 맞추어 공백 4개, 8개,

12개 순을 유지한다.

2) ‘{’기호 는 메소드 이름과 같은 줄에 위치하고 ‘}’ 기호는 다른 줄에 위치하며 그 줄에는 주석을 제외한 어떠한 코드도 위치할 수 없다.

ex)

public void showExample(){

System.out.println(“This is Good Example“);

}

**5-2. 선언**

**5-2-1. 패키지 / 임포트 선언**

필요에 따라 package 문이 나타날 수 있다. Package 문 이후엔 한 줄을 건너 띄우고 다음으로 import 문이 나오도록 한다. import의 경우 한 줄에 하나의 import만을 명시한다.

ex)

package controller

import java.io.IOException;

import java.io.InputStream;

**5-2-2. 클래스 / 인터페이스 선언**

import문 이후로 class 또는 interface 선언문을 명시한다. class 또는 interface 선언문의 구성은 다음과 같은 순서로 나타낸다.

1) Class/interface 주석

2) Class/interface 선언문

3) Class Static Member Field Class/Interface에 속하는 Static 멤버들.

선언은 private->protected->public 순으로

4) Class Member Field Class/Interface에 속하는 멤버 필드들.

선언은 private->protected->public 순으로

5) Class 객체 생성자 객체 생성을 위한 생성자

6) Class Member Method 객체에서 사용 될 메소드

**5-3. 공백**

\* 조건/제어문의 키워드 (if, while, return, switch, for등)와의 관계

1) 시작 시 ‘ ( ‘ , ‘ { ‘ 의 괄호들과 빈칸을 두지 않고 작성한다.

2) 끝날 시 ‘ ) ‘ , ‘ } ‘ 의 괄호들 뒤에는 어떠한 코드도 작성하지 않고 밑줄로 넘어간다.

**5-4. 제어문 및 반복문**

**5-4-1. IF**

If-else statement에서 else 부분은 같은 줄에 위치한다. If-else if-else의 경우에 else if부분은 같은 줄에 기술한다.

ex)

if(condition){

statement;

} else if (condition2){

statement2;

} else {

statement3;

}

**5-4-2. For**

For 문에서 '{'는 같은 줄에, '}'는 새로운 줄에 위치한다.

ex)

int i;

for(i=0; i<10; I++){

statement;

}

**5-4-3. Try / Catch**

try / catch 문에서 '{'는 같은 줄에, '}'는 새로운 줄에 위치한다.

ex)

try{

statement;

}catch (IOException ioexception){

statement;

} finally {

statement;

}